GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

caren of the Sonn's and House of Reppresentative On the thirteenth Tay of July last, Reu-hen Wood, having accepted an appointment in the service of the United States, resigned the office of Governor of Ohio, which, there-upon, devolved on me Lieuteantt Governor

the State.
Having thus assumed the powers conferred by the constitution, on the chief maistrate of the State, it is made my duty noon your assembling at the capitol as the representatives of the people, to communicate to you the Sondilion of the several de-no the more come to my kydyledge, and to recommend to your consideration such meaattention of the law-making people of the 'Shire.

Before proceeding to the discharge of this duty permit me to dung ratulate you on the 22584228 inspicions circumstances under which you tree nevent. The year that has just been \$ 3555. unfifered with the past, but been one of continual prespective the wieth has given 252555 and enterprise have been appropriately rewarded; and the comforts and en oyments. If life have been more generally and equalby Eliffcoed among the great body of the people, than at any former period of our

BO 010 10 B 01

54 9 8 8 8 9 1 2 8

their réspéctive constituencies:

Since the new Constitution, however,

'to restrict their power of taxaton, assess-

ment, borrowing money, contracting debts,

and loaning their credit, so as to prevent the

tent with the efficiency of their administra-

The county taxes, as exhibited in the

expenditures of the several branches of the

10 3 4 3 5 6 6 4

,699 ,782 ,990 ,835 ,991 ,175 ,533 ,633 ,633

\$3,587 5,547 987 16,146 27,553 7,876 15,802 5,975 51,000 9,557

24,699 17,396 988 11,384 29,632 8,013 13,106 8,000 35,223 3,613

E 38 4 3 R 6 5 5 E - 5 5

499 645 645 645 166 243 000 654 663 663 663 664

, 883 , 466 682 922 876 , 864 , 253 , 596 , 596 , 596

28,147
21,108
601
38,863
55,3763
55,3763
55,3763
5,251
13,500
5,251
14,528
85,014
0360,756

An examination of this statement will

animadversion; but, when it is horse in mind

tions.

Chistory. Phese evidences of he goo hess and continued favor of that Supreme and All-Wise Leans, who washes over and controls' the resulty of all human institutions, should minds, and command the brange of our grateful 'acknowledgments, "

The preschavis an interesting and progressive age. The discoveries and intentions of the few last reals, have stimulated la bolder inquiry inter he sole of human government in almost every department of

I "Under these influences, the organic laws under which the State Government was first established, have been superceded by a new Constitution, in which private and individual rights are believed to be better defined and more securely guarded.

The people have ruttfaed in their own

hands thresidection of their officers, as well in the "Indicial as in the Executive departments of the Government; private property has been pendered trilly inviolate, and all therase in the public liabilities, except to a very amited extent, and for extraordinary purposes has been effectually pro-

The General Assembly has Leen restrained from passing any liw, either of a general or private nature, except By the recorded rotes of a majority of the bembers elected to each House, and fi off granting may privileges or immunities that may not be revoked, amended or repealed, by any subse-

quent Legislature. Corporate powers can only be conferred under geneneral laws; and no bill can be introduced or considered, for any purpose, which shall contain more than one sobject to be clearly expressed in its title.

No money can be drawh from the Treasurv, except in pursuance of specific appropriations, made by law! and all property not used for public, charftable or religious purposes, is required the best an equal propor-

The du'y of preparing laws, in accordance with these charges, and of carrying fato effeet the various provisions of the new Conto mature and past such additional niensures is may be found necessary to promote the is increased by multiplying officers. bublic welfare, dud complete the organizaprincipal dilies that will claim the attention from the less flagrant, but still rapidly increasing expenses of the State.

The people, in this Government, are the source of all power. They have the right to hak, and it is the duty of their agents to furaish full add dorrect information respecting the condition and his agreement of the affairs State Government for the last ten years, of the State. Complaints of high taxes and affords the means of an easy comparison State Officers,
Military,
Printing,
Legislature,
Stationery,
Deaf & J. As'm
Bahd Asylum,
Lunatic do
Leg'se postage,
State House,
'affice Works
vw. L. A' constantly increasing burdens are becoming general; and nothing contributes more successfully to allay unnecessary apprehensions on this subject, than a full exposition of our financial operations, while it enables the Legislature to apply the appropriate rem-

edy. The reports of the various officers of the Government, which are herewith communicated, will place before you the detailed

accounts of their respective departments! It appears from the Auditor's Reports that the receipts into the State Treasury for the fiscal year ending November 15, 1853, have been as follows:

Frankling Co.			Į
General re enue for State purposes (c)- Lacted upon the duplicates of 1832 / 191.	day 700	an	
Canal tolls and water rents	605 165	23	
Dividends on surapike, causanul ras road		11.0	
stocks	73,23%	90	Ì
Sales of canal langs	9,400	21	
sinle of lands by Boung of l'ablie Works.	7,897	44	
Surplus revenue, principal and interest	131,189	19	
Tolla on National Road	35,354	40	
Tollson Myunme Road	10,363	96	
Repayment of rathroad loans	145,810	00	ļ
Sales of school and manisterial tands	149,320	73	
Rents on Virginia Military School lands	3, 195,	.09	j
For use of Commercial Hospital	464	00	
Miscellaneous	3.263	647	
Comparation Leading to the con-	-275	THE	
Total amount	366, 379	493	

Balance in the Treasury, Nov. 15, 1892 504,011 77 The disbursments during the same period

have been-

For redemption of domestic 151,679 on For redemption of foreign debt 219,991 47

there has been in the State expenditures,

The expenses of the last General Assembly have been made the subject of public ments are now in the hands of the county Treasurers, and will be accounted for and that upon that body devolved the responsiactied between these officers and the Au- ble and arduous duty of carrying into effect dutor of State in March next. The Ardi- the new Constitution, embracing the re-urthe new Constitution, embracing the re-or-ter's estimates approach, no doubt, very ganization of the entire government, much hearly to the amount which they will pro-of this anima lversion falls to the ground as luce to the State.

the following tabular statement places
The act providing "for the organization of
lacfors you the several amounts that were
the General Assembly," will, if strictly obferensed upon the grand suplicate for the served, obviate all future cause of complaint, less ten years, and the purposes for which the unnecessary absence of members has they work levied:

ed, all waste of public time and means has been guarded against, and thus a most ral-

eept in pursuance of law.

aged by executive boards. The Boards of runtil buildings to erect, and large and our public buildings and grounds, which onerous debts to discharge. It is, never-loss the extended of a saving.

During the past year, the real estate was the past year, the real estate was the past year, the real estate was the past year. The revalued. This valuation, with that of the past year the past year, the real estate was the past year. The real estate was the past year, the real estate was the past year. The revalued. This valuation, with that of the past year the past year the past year the past year the past year. To get at the whole truth in every case, with few exceptions, are allowed to the present and late verified.

To this proposition, the present and late weight to the action, and all other personal property next spring, will constitute the past year the real estate was the past year. The real estate was the past were, to the General Assembly, were sel-dom very closely scruticized, since their examination after the transaction, could be ready made, will, if adopted, So much to se-millions.

The following statement exhibits the val-equipment of the entire property or the State, at the simple, intelligible and economical mode.

System of practice, and aim to substitute opinions, especially as some of them rest on educational grounds.

The following statement exhibits the val-equipment exhibits the val-equipment exhibits the val-equipment exhibits the val-equipment exhibits the property or the State, at the examination after the transaction, could be

The State taxes for 1353 embrace the mind was frequently disturbed by charges of a very serious character, which were, on several occasions, inquiried into by the specific and their cheerfully borne.

Several occasions, inquiried into by the specific and their cheerfully borne.

Several occasions, inquiried into by the specific and their cheerfully borne.

Several occasions, inquiried into by the specific and their cheerfully borne.

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Several occasions, inquiried into by the specific and their cheerfully borne.

Several occasions, inquiried into by the specific and their cheerfully borne.

Several occasions, inquiried into by the specific and their cheerfully borne. school tax, which accounts for so great aphave their due and proper influence on our parent increase. Several occasions, inquiried into by the spe-State taxes have not increased as rapidly as meumbents were frequently changed, but heal taxes. The county, city township and the impression was never removed from the people of this State during the raunicipal correspondent axes, constitute the people, that those Boards possessed, or at the past year, for the support of the various the people, that those Boards possessed, or at he grerier amount of of bur assessments. least exercised, powers that were liable to These corporate authoriries have heretofore be abused; and that, therefore, like all othenjoyed an almost unlimited power of taxa- er executive officers, they should be brought on. This arose from the want of that gen- under the proper control of the representa-

eral attention, which the subject has more tives of the people.

A want of certainty pervaded our finanon the part of the General Assembly to in- cial system;—the nett revenues of the pubterfere with these authorities, created as lie works fluctuated from year to year; exthey are by, and responsibe as they are to, penditures were concealed by after dating. There are twenty-one members from this and through mere transfers upon account of trust and similar funds, the peccuiary m kes it the duty of the Genearl Assembly transactions of the whole Government were mystified, defying alike legislative and pop-

ular scrutiny.
All this forced upon the people the conabuse of such power," I have not deemed it viction that there was some inberent diffiimproper to call your attention to the sub- culty in a system which made the members of these corporations in all parts of the State, ficers at the same time. Their executive vidual in the State! When burdens become the State before that tribunal.

An arraignment of State sovreignty, ue the propriety of creating a further commission of the boards legislators and executive vidual in the State! When burdens become the State before that tribunal.

An arraignment of State sovreignty, ue the propriety of creating a further commission every many that the state before that tribunal.

An arraignment of State sovreignty, ue the propriety of creating a further commission every many that the state before that tribunal.

An arraignment of State sovreignty, ue the propriety of creating a further commission every many that the state before that tribunal. render it one of great importance. The duties were, and are, in themselves onerlaws under which they are organized should be carefully revised, and such guards and tion, and it was certainly wrong to impose restrictions imposed on the exercise of the upon them the determination of questions of policy, which had a bearing far beyond the power referred to, as may not be inconsispreceding sta ement, will also, on doubt.

attract your attention; especially when it is recollected that a very large portion of the expenses incident to their administration is Constitution, which were, in part, carried ernment. of the several counties cannot, therefore, be ascertained, nor can it be known without detailed examinations of great labor, in

The following sabalar statement has been Auditor. It exhibits, at a single view, the State Government for the last ten years,

ter can be ascertained;						,
Yes. Gross pecgapts		Seme es- timated the year previous	Expen-	Same es- timated the year previous	by taxas	1
A PERSONAL PROPERTY.	6,598 6,499 0,793	600,000 700,000	303,640 233,232 315,178	390,000 275,000	1,001,748 803,014 687,898	1
	5,041 10,295	659,000 750,000 800,000	339,372 440,089 389,595	310,000 350,000 459,000	781,225 967,669 726,045	1
185180 185260 185260	9,929 6,968	775,000 800,000 600,000	367,560 429,796 459,871	400,009 425,000 400,090	579,468 798,435 866,545	
	T00-6-0000		CONTRACTOR .	al an the		3

It will be seen that general as these estimates were, they differed but little from the actual resu ts. Had they been detailed and and specific, and asded by contingent appropriations, as suggested, the results would imparing the condition or in any way diminishing the revenues arising from these works. Financial fluctuations would thereby have been avoided, and a greater de-Ohio canal stock, faith and credit bonds, loan gree of regularity imparted to all our pecu-

mary transactions. Nor should I omit to press upon your consideration the necessity of providing for a strict accountability of the various officers who are charged with the expendature of the public money. The Auditor of State and the county Auditors are the proper accounting of the government. No one should be permitted to be his own accounting officer, and all avenues to the treasury should be required to pass through the proper account-

ing beauseu. A practice formerly prevailed upon the public works in the Penitnetiary, and perhaps in some of the other institution of the State, by without the required and necessary control of the Auditor of State. It this practice has been followed by no frauds or serious loss, the fact should be attribued to the inetegrity of the officers, and not to the salutary restraints imposed by law. mount by which the principal of the debt All direct drafts upon the Treasury should must be annually reduced: That amount be strictly avoided, and in every pecuniary is \$100,000 increased yearly by compound-

upon the improper application of the money. with our public creditors. proper to remember, that it will not be long mend an earlier payment of the State debt, before all our expenditures will have to be after the action on that subject by the last General Assembly shall provide for the apmet by assessments on the grand duplicate Legislature, which is believed to have met of the State. All special taxes, except auction duties, peddlars' licenses and a few others have been suffered to go out of existence; and labor, as such, is no longer resistence; and labor, as such, is no longer resistence; and labor, as such is not labor.

utary spiril will be imparted to the whole discovernment.

The new Constitution very properly relieves the General Assembly from many powers and dulies that were formerly suppowers and dulies that were formerly suppowed to disturb its deliberations, and unpower were neglected and thus nearly all sources of revenue will be re-paid; of taxation, while effectually secure the extinguishment of the entire debt as it falls due. If this course is to be pursued, it is essential that it be so determined at this in session. They reported a Code of Civil apprapriations at the last system of the condition and yand equity.

These Commissioners were appointed, and on the 15th of January, 1853, made their report to the Garral Assembly, then in session. They reported a Code of Civil apprapriations at the last system of the Enter.

The new Constitution very properly relieves the General Assembly, then in session. They reported a Code of Civil apprapriations at the last system of the Enter.

The policy heretofore pursued on this procedure, which has gone into operation as a statute of the State.

of hule public benefit.

As might have been expected, the public mind was frequently disturbed by charges of a very serious character, which were, on

cheerfully borne. ted, bu drawn from the people of this State during the past year, for the support of the various governments under which they live, will secretarily excuse the earnestness with which learness of persons, who design the past year, for the support of the various governments under which they live, will secretarily excuse the earnestness with which learness of persons, who design to be expected, that in the beginning, they will give rise to some embarrassment, but the past year, for the support of the various sound property, grand duplicate strong claims upon cur sympathies, who do not seem to be expected, that in the beginning, they will give rise to some embarrassment, but the past year, for the support of the various strong claims upon cur sympathies, who do not seem to be embraced within the range or beneficial operations of these institutions.

1 a full to the find exist of persons, who do not seem to be embraced within the range or beneficial operations of these institutions.

225,00,000 235,000,000 1 it may be chiefly the embarrassment of the find exist. governments under which they live, will I have pressed the subject of our expenditures upon your consideration.

There are twenty-one members from that State, making about.
State, making about.
State, county Township and City taxes.
For of County of the County of the County of the General Assembly, form the cally formite the County of th

with which the taxes are levied, collected of our own creation, upon which the State condition of that Institution. appropriate sphere of their duties, and which none but the General Assembly, composed of representatives from all parts of the State, should determine.

This public desire found its realization in The laws have been executed with mild be regarded as lig very first objects of leading but their fair and equal proportion of the burdens of Government.

The laws have been executed with mild be regarded as lig very first objects of leading base confered barge and valuable priviled base confered barge and valuable priviled be regarded as lig very first objects of leading base confered barge and valuable priviled be regarded as lig very first objects of leading base confered barge and valuable priviled be regarded as lig very first objects of leading base confered barge and valuable priviled be regarded as lig very first objects of leading base confered barge and valuable priviled be regarded as lig very first objects of leading base confered barge and valuable priviled be regarded as lig very first objects of leading base confered barge and valuable priviled be regarded as lig very first objects of leading base confered barge and valuable priviled be regarded as lig very first objects of leading base confered barge and valuable priviled be regarded as lig very first objects of leading base confered barge and valuable priviled be regarded as lig very first objects of leading base confered barge and valuable priviled be regarded as lig very first objects of leading base confered barge and valuable priviled be regarded as lig very first objects of leading base confered barge and valuable priviled.

The laws have been executed with mild be regarded as lig very first objects of leading base confered barge and valuable priviled by the regarded as lig very first objects of leading base and barge and valuable priviled by the regarded as lig very first objects of leading base and barge and valuable priviled by the regarded as lig very first objects of leading barge and valuable priviled by the regarded as lig very first object which none but the General Assembly, com- and disbursed, by the County and State has confered barge and valuable priviled. The laws have been executed with mild-This public desire found its realization in herefore, served as a model for other States the burdens of Covernment.

A similar course was formerly pursued Many of those whose offences resulted

To render these more perfect, and an exclusive and highly lucrative it is seid on that either purity or efficiency without any tangible existance. General of high taxes. It is claimed by the friends of the system that can only it is seid to se in the way; but, I have no doubt, of dissatisfaction and another that can only it is claimed by the friends of the system they will on close examination, be found be allayed by the adoption of such measures that they will on close examination, be found be allayed by the adoption of such measures they will on close examination, be found be allayed by the adoption of such measures to represent the possibility of so dandarders. They too, complain of high taxes. It is necessary machinery, so in government, they will on close examination, be found be allayed by the adoption of such measures that they will on close examination, be found that either purity or efficiency without any tangible existance. They too, complain of high taxes. It is necessary to provide the statutes are those of the way; but, I have no doubt, of dissatisfaction and angure that can only it is claimed by the friends of the system they will on close examination, be found that either purity or efficiency without any tangible existance. They too, complain of high taxes. is increased by multiplying officers.

In referring to these municipal corporations, it was not my purpose to divert your to embarrassment; but estimates made in vision. The public money should be guard. detail, by the present able Board, acquaint- ed with the utmost care, and all application ed as they are, by personal inspection with of it, except to the purposeses for which every part of the public works, and assist it was raised, should be strictly prohibited

prove very nearly corret. Such estimates to this policy, that it locks up the treasure and corresponding appropriations would af- of the people. This objection, when exam-fect, in each case, only a very small part of ed, will be found to be without any real the public works, and specific contingent foundation. In this State, as already obserappropriations would, as is done in Congress, ved, the revenues are chiefly raised from provide against extraordinary failures in rev- direct taxation, for cer tain well known purenue or other unforseen events.

The following tadular statement exhibits in the control of the Legislature. At no pethe receipts and expenditures on the public riod is it necessary to keep any considerable works since their completion; -- the estimates amount on hand, while our weasuries might made, for them the year previous; -and most of the time, conveniently, be empty .the deficit in the interest fund that had to Under these circumstances, there surely can be made up by taxation, as near as the lat- be no difficulty in so modifying the laws that all danger of defalcation or improper use of the public funds will be avoided, and the money of the people, at the same time, be left in their own pockets, until required for

the public service. You will perceive the necesity of these remarks, intimately connected as they are with the public debt and its final pay-

ment. The entire debt of the State outstanding

Nov. 15th, 1853, was as follows:

Total five per cent. stock 1,175,000 00 Six per ct, steck payable Jan. 1st, 1857., 83, 292, 133 24 propriations, as suggested, the results would

Six per ct. stock payable Jan. 1st, 1861. 6,665.335 53
have been within the limits prescribed.—

Six per ct. stock payable Jan. 1st, 1871. 2,183,531 93

Much might thus have been saved, without

Six per ct. stock payable Jan. 1st, 1871. 2,183,531 93

Much might thus have been saved, without Total six per cent. stock. 13,742,000 70

Amount of irreducible data, anising from school and trust funds, hold by the Sule upon which six per cent, integest is payable annually forever.\$1,988,323 29 2

be strictly avoided, and in every pecuniary is \$100,000 increased yearly by compounding transaction of the Government, there should ing of the rate of six per cent. per annum. be in practice, as well as in theory, an accounting and paying officer, acting as checks upon each other. But little is gained by specific appropriations, if there be no check specific appropriations, if there be no check the state of six per cent. per annum. Under this policy, the State debt would not be extinguished under forty years. It would involve the creation of new loans and an enterprise of the state.

The New Constitution made three important changes in the Judicial department, referring to the manner of electing Judges, specific appropriations, if there be no check the state.

And in conhection with this subject, it is 11 is hardly necessary for me to recomquired to contribute to the burdens imposed by the State;—a policy so salutary that it commends the appropriation of every one. State:

On the first of January, 1857, 83, 442, practicable and expedients to provide for 133,24 become due. To meet this amount the abolition of the distinct forms of actions will require an additional levy I have no at law, then in use, and or the administration hesitation in recommending. A large a

Our school, ministerial and canal lands, mount of interest will thereby be saved, justice by a uniform mode of proceeding been guarded against, and thus a most ralusary spirit will be imparted to the whole there; the surplus revenue will be re-paid; of taxation, will-effectually secure the ex-

proved to disturb its deliberations, and underessarily to consume its time. The people hencetorth expect a steady devotion to the duties now imposed by the Constitution within as brief a space of time as is consistent with well matured and well considered legislation.

The supreme law of the State imposes, in the determining all financial questions. The supreme law of the General Assembly are nearly completed, and promise to add greatly to the comfort of the causes that called them forth, will not increase the public bardens, it will but change legislation.

The supreme law of the State imposes, in determining all financial questions. The daty of inquiring into, and determining and appropriations must precede every expenditures of appropriations must precede every expenditure, and no money can be collected, exappropriations must preced every expenditure, and no money can be collected, except in pursuance of law.

For a series of years the public works and public debts of the State, have been managed by executive boards. The Boards of aged by executive boards. The Boards of the state and for many of our exceptioners, to purchase our bonds before mature inners, to purchase our bonds before mature in their ciain and defence, must tell the truth, and ordinary and concise language.

To discourage unjust claims and false defences, to dispose a subject of frequent discourage unjust claims and false defences, to dispose a subject of interest in the first in t

and equitable basis; they should be expende several periods indicated, and affords grat- of procedure for the administration of justice of giving to the board

drawn from the people of this State during Years. Value of real Value of per- Total valve on porstnt reforms I have no doubt. It is

The valuation last had, brings much property which had heretofore escaped, upon In view of the importance of this subject, State. Estimating the revenues of the General the tax list. It also approaches, as near as and of the untried condition of this law. I I diocy and insanity, until lately, were Government at \$58,000,000, it will produce is possible under any system, to the real consider it proper to recommand great causion on it. It seems to me, it will be wiser to the property distinctions are now obestved,

ous enough to require their undivided atten-

Constitution, which were, in part, carried ernment.

On an institution established in our midst from intemperance, unrestrained passion or into effect by subjecting, for the first time,

A practice is said to have grown up in by Federal authority, and which therefore, evil associates, it is confidently believed, will to the public, is kept. The 'entire expenses during the past fiscal year, the expenditures many of the large to 7ns, however, of bank. instinctively looked to Federal protection and abandon the error of their past course, and goon the public works and their nett reve ers and brokers paying interest on deposits. and support. The Bank of the United on leaving the the Inttitution, become usenues to the legitlative appropriation. This policy must, however, be followed up by the state surely has no objection to this when confined to the transactions of private at Washington, but where is it now? The individuals. But it is also charged that people have advanced with unprecedented one of the most delicate and perplexing du expensive. There, as every where else, specific and detailed estimates for the varithe utmost publicity should be given to all transactions of a public nature. It promotes economy and faciliates reform—while such amounts as, upon legislavive examina- the money of the people. These representation is to be found with over mines as the control of the State and there are very few who are so friendtations may have their origin in mere susstitution, develved on your immediate pretitution, develved on your im

They, too, complain of high taxes. I by any restraint or quanticated and it is not imdrobable, was sometimed feet accordance with educational progress of feet accordance with educational progress of the age, and the educational demands of our rapidly increasing population.

In a Republic like ours, founded as it is

nal policy of taxing banks on their profits only, was adopted with any few of taxaing them less than individuals. On the
contrary, it was claimed to be a higher

This provision must necessarily operate

ful ezistance of government itself, and cannot be neglected without danger to the vital
interests of our free institutions.

The new provisions of the present School than individuals.

The growing magnitude of State-especi ally of local-taxation, however, led the people to demand that these institutions should equally, with themselves, be brought conflict.

The higher grade of State taxation, placeed in the charters, became in the course of say nothing about the local and many other burdens which are necessarily borne by individuals. An effort was made in 1840, at a time when the whole basis of the reenue laws was changed, and when the inequality referred to became clearly apparent, to subject the Banks, not as formerly, Five per ct. stock payable Jan. 1st, 1857 ... 9 150,000 00 to a higher and special rate of taxation but Five per ct. stock payable Jan. 1st, 1856 ... 1,025,000 00 to the same that was prescribed for and imposed on individuals. This effort, so fair cation of general rules, the innocent may resisted. It continued however to be insisted upon, and the provision upon that subject in the New constitution, has been the ernor, and I have not besitated to interfere ject in the New constitution, has been the result. This provision relieves the Banks in every case where, by the disclosure of styled a State lavy.

Another tax which has been terms in the same very heavi-so much greater than those paid under the to the justice of the sentence. Canal, school and ministerial bonds, loan of 1846. 100 02 National room stock. 100 02 National room stock. 578 65

Total over due. \$2,443 70 Miami extension canal stock, faith and credit bonds payable after 1863. \$224,500 00 Miamisextension land bends, payable after 1863. 74,185 00 1860. The amount required to meet thorize the judges to sentence for a shorter of the laws in this particular, so as to authorize the judges to sentence for a shorter of the laws in this particular, so as to authorize the judges to sentence for a shorter of the laws in this particular, so as to authorize the judges to sentence for a shorter of the laws in this particular, so as to authorize the judges to sentence for a shorter of the laws in this particular, so as to authorize the judges to sentence for a shorter of the laws in this particular, so as to authorize the judges to sentence for a shorter of the laws in this particular and the reggion of school houses. The amount that has been raised for these objects is very nearly as large as the law of the laws in this particular, so as to authorize the judges to sentence for a shorter of the laws in this particular, so as to authorize the judges to sentence for a shorter of the laws in the reggion of school houses. The amount that has been raised for these objects is very nearly as large as the two years. I would suggest a medification of the laws in this particular, so as to authorize the judges to sentence for a shorter of the laws in the credit of the section of the laws in the credit of the section of the laws in the credit of the laws in the credit of the section of the laws in the credit of the la but litsle by a perseaerance in their present course, while injury and final ruin may be

the consequence.
The duty of the General Assembly is of the Constitution must be carried out. In this determination the people, and every branch of the State Government, are united and will sustain each other, by the most The constitution fixes the minimum a cheerful co-operation. No one should desire to live among an industrious and heavily taxed people, without bearing a fair and equal proportion of the necessary burdens of

of proceeding in the administration of jus-

burdens may be deemed as permanently es- wait for the modifications suggested by ex- and each class is found amenable to differperience, than hastily to adopt those of mere ent modes of treatment.

dable exception to the general acquisscence of the Constitution referred to, apdlies as in this just and equitable rule. They have well to the Crimnal as to the Civil Code. dable exception to the general acquisecence of the Constitution referred to, apdlies as well to the Crimnal as to the Civil Code.

This is an annual burden, equal to one appealed from the State authorities to the Code reported and enacted relates only half the value of the whole, State tifty years Court of the United States, in consequence to civil procedure; and the term of office of ago, and requires a tax of 2 on every vo. of which I have been under the necessity of the Commissioners heretofore appointed, encharge, ter, and of nearly six dollars on every indi-engaging connsel to represent the interest of ded by limitation on the first Monday of

fore the Federal Judiciary, is always a mat-My predecessors have had frequent occa-sion to remark upon the safety and dispatch tainly never be resorted to by institutions very full account of the management and

by an institution established in our midst from intemperance, unrestrained passion or

of the State, in laboring to promote a great- ernor is required to communicate to the at large, the thorough and efficient educaof the State, in laboring to promote a greatrollated from the annual reports of the State ted as they will be, by experienced engiAuditor. It exhibits, at a single view, the neers, superintendents and collectors, must It is incorrect to suppose the the origi. the name and caime of the convict, the sen-

grade of State taxation and the banks often as a very severe restriction upon the exer- Law, involving changes radical in their charboasted that prior to 1846 they paid more cise of the power referred to. The appeal must hereafter be made to the judgment, rather than to the sympathies of our nature. Reasons once assigned will be regarded as precedents in favor of other applications, and the penalties of the law would thus within its range. Meage arises the present gradually be divested of all moral and practites should no impel the General Assemtical force.

Certainly, rather than saverity of punishment, is believed to afford the best security involved in the same complexity and contime, a lower one even for State purposes, to against the commission of crime. Our laws as administered with great lammanity. Two juries-grand and traverse-have each to ascertain the guilt of the acoused, while and arguments on both sides, is generally required to concur.

Stil, all human tribunals are liable to err, and it is not impossible that, by the formen law. universality of the law and the strict appliand equitable at the time, was successfully sometimes be improperly involved. It was in view of these circumstances that the pardoning power was conferred upon the Gov-

diminishing, and the temporary causes that diminishing, and the temporary causes that permit me is connected to a very large get to call your attention to a very large number of juveniles now confined in this institution. Considerations of sound policy, tain these excellencies, however, much time as well as of humanity, create strong doubts and experience, and a careful observation of in my mind as to the propriety of the pr plain an unquestionable. The requirements quents. Offenses committed by boys are usually the result of idleness, improper as-soniations, and the absence of proper paren-tate. A levy of two mills for the ensuing tal care.

They are very different in degree and

and safety of society is designed to repress modified in this particular as not to require orime and reform the offender. The last of any increase at least, of the amount now as-

teaching the juvenile offender the various pursuits and duties of life, together with the lementary branches of a common education. Institutious of this character have been established in several of our sister States, and in every instance have produced the the contractors were disappointed in produced and in every instance have produced the ing the necessary materials. They have most salutary results.

there is said to be a large number in the

Iliccy is understood to consist in an impared condition of the powers of the mind, and an entire want of the reasoning faculties. Persons afflicted are not responsible for their acts, and must necessarily, therefore, become a public or a private

Possessing muscular force, some traces of memory, the and powes of imitation, they are capable of being trained to preform many of the necessry duries of life. Our Common Shools, from their univer-

sal diffusion, peated as they are in every neighborhood, and distributing their healthful influence to every family, should always The new constitution makes it imperative

n the Lengral Assembly, "to make such provisions by taxation, or otherwise, as with the income agising from the School Trust Fund, will secure a thorough and efficient system of Common Sceools throughout the State. In accordance with this requirement of

by their own interests, are beginning to note with the great body of the tax payers. Under the new Constitution, the Govous the virtue any intelligence of the people commutation or pard on granted, stating ties and responsibilities of government in all tence, its dute and the date of the commu- ful existance of government itself, and can-

acter, must necessarily produce, for a time, much embarrassment and inconvenience, and in some instances it may be, acctual oppression. But most of these being of a temparary nature and incident to almost ever nnovation upon long established usage, bly to hasty and inconsiedrate legislation, lest the present law may be, in a short time, fasion which, under the former laws, produced so much embsgrassment. The annual assessment and levy of two

mils upon the grand duplicate of the State the judge, who has heard the testimony fer school purposes, is regarded by many of the tax payers us oppossive and unnecessary. This levy, however, is only half a a mill greater than that authorised by the Prior to the passage of the present laws,

the State levied balf a mill, and County Commissioners were required to levy a mill for school purposes; making a total tax of one milt and a half. Under the new law,

temsthree objects should be constantly kept in view: brevity, simplicity, and utmost degree of economy that is consistent with the education of the youth of the State. To atand experience, and a careful observation of

year, would produce one-forth more revenue than was raised during the past year, under moral turpitude, from those of the deliberate and confirmed crimnal. Punishment besides securing the peace I therefore reccommend that the law be so

these subjects is particularly applicable to the inexperienced and unfortunate youth; while many of the old are entirely beyond the reach of hope, there is scarcely a youth that may not be reclaimed.

To bring about this result, however, a classification of offences founded upon the cl building a matter of much interest.

Arrangements were made to have it cor-ered in last fall, so that the work, inside could be progressing during the winter, but the contractors were disappointed in procur-